

Baby is safe
ONEG'S
PLAYPEN

DAY
MAY 23, 1954

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Marginal Column

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

MONDAY, May 17, 1954, may well go down as one of the great days in American history, for it was on this day that the Supreme Court announced its unanimous decision that the segregation of white and Negro children into separate schools was unconstitutional. It is an historic decision, for many reasons. In the first place, the Supreme Court, which, like all superior courts must take into account the enforceability of its judgments, has hitherto been deterred from reaching a decision by the intense opposition in the Southern States to the ending of segregation. By the use of its brilliant formula for which full credit seems to be due to the Chief Justice, Mr. Earl Warren, it has separated the decision in principle from the question of how it is to be applied and enforced. This and questions of compensation and adjustments will be argued by the parties to the case in the Court in September. By that time, it is assumed, white opinion in the South will have become reconciled to the decision in principle.

IN the second place, the judgment is historic because it has been reached on a basis of equity and in defiance of precedent. The concurring parties (this was a test case brought on behalf of Negro children in four Southern States and the District of Columbia) asked the Court to give its interpretation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution passed after the Civil War which says in part, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." But in 1896, in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, the Court had adopted the view that this could be construed as "separate but equal" rights, and this justified segregation in schools. This judgment the Court has now reversed, as well as a number of similar decisions by lower courts.

BUT the most important and heartening aspect of the decision is that it is based not on any academic judgment of constitutional interpretation but on a concept of contemporary social justice reinforced by the opinions of the sociologists and psychologists. The Court's published judgment accepts with approval the contention of the appellants that segregation in schools is psychologically damaging to both Negro and white children; to the Negro because it gives them a permanent sense of inferiority, to the white child because it creates a conflict between the conditions they can observe and the principles of equity they are taught.

WHATsoever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge in 1896, the judgment observes, "this finding is amply supported by modern authority... we conclude that in the public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." The judgment is all the more important for having been unanimous. All difference of opinion between the Justices on cases under review is one of the few well-kept secrets in Washington. But the Court does now represent a variety of political and social philosophies and backgrounds, and a unanimous judgment is never expected. It has added to the growing reputation of Chief Justice Warren, whose deep sense of social justice and sense of responsibility for his limited competence as a lawyer has been added to the Court's stature by reasserting the old truth "that the Constitution is colour-blind."

WHAT the practical effects of this decision will be, it is too early to tell. It will be several years before integration in schools is fully accomplished. In all 17 States enforcement of the decision will be a long and difficult task. The judgment seems to have been accepted with various degrees of approval and disapproval by most of the Southern States. Governor Talmadge of Georgia has issued some foolish threats about using force to resist the decision. The political effects are also hard to judge. This cannot be called a political decision, except in the sense, as the late Professor Harold Lasswell first pointed out, that the United States Supreme Court is asked to pass on questions of such fundamental social importance that they must be guided by considerations other than purely legal ones.

THE of the present Justices Truman and Roosevelt. But the decision will undoubtedly have the effect of enhancing the prestige of both President Eisenhower, who has always taken a strong stand in favour of equal rights, and of the Republican Party, who as the party of Abraham Lincoln, could command the almost automatic support of the Negro vote until it was alienated to the Democrats by the Great Depression and the New Deal. At the same time, it will tend to enervate the government division in the Democratic Party between its liberal Northern wing and its conservative Southern section.

Washington, May 18.

Amman to Withdraw Representative at UN

The Jordan Government on Friday decided to withdraw its representative from the U.N. and to refrain from participating in any Security Council discussions on the Israel-Arab dispute as required under Article 35 of the Charter, the OMA City daily, "Falastin," reported yesterday.

The decision provides for the recall of the Jordan delegate, Abdul Mun'im Rifai, from the current Council debate, where the Lebanese delegate, Dr. Charles Malik, will henceforth be exclusively responsible for the presentation of the Jordan case.

Instructions have already been sent to the Jordan delegate in New York, and in future Dr. Malik will receive all his instructions on this issue directly from Amman.

The Israel-Jordan dispute in the Security Council is unlikely to be debated again before next Thursday or Friday at the earliest due to a legal tangle. Reuter reports from New York.

Last Discussion May 4

There has been no discussion by the Council of the tense border situation between the two countries since May 4, when Jordan formally opened the debate by charging Israel with "open aggression and a warlike attitude."

The reason for the delay in the inability of Council members so far to resolve the issue raised by Israel who, citing legal provisions of the Charter, has suggested that Jordan be required to give an undertaking to accept in advance the obligations of peaceful settlement provided in the Charter.

(Leader, — Page 4)

West Asks Arabs To Influence Amman

DAMASCUS, Saturday (Reuters). — The Deputy Secretary-General of the Arab League, Ahmed Shukeiri, said today that the Western powers had urged the Arab League to undertake to accept the decisions of the U.N. Security Council on the Arab-Jordan dispute.

Shukeiri said that Arab Governments had decided to accept the decisions of the U.N. Security Council on the Arab-Jordan dispute. He added that he informed Jordan of the attitudes of the other Arab Governments to the memorandum which had been sent to the Security Council, Dr. Charles Malik. He said that the Arab League was resolved not to yield.

US Welcomes Arab Jordan River Plan

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — The State Department announced today that it welcomed the newly announced Arab plans for the exploitation of the Jordan River waters which were disclosed in Cairo last week, and under which Israel would get less than one-fifth of the Jordan waters.

A blueprint of the Arab plans has been prepared for submission to Mr. Eric Johnston, who is returning to the Middle East in June as President Eisenhower's special envoy to resume discussion of the Jordan River plans.

The State Department statement welcomed the constructive attitude "as expressed in the Arab plans. A Department spokesman said that if this represented the thinking of the Arab leaders, it pointed the way to major constructive efforts including a possible solution of the problem of dividing the water between various claimants, and the prompt development of this natural resource for the benefit of the region.

According to The New York Times, the Israel would receive only 200 million cubic metres of water under the scheme as compared with 678 million cubic metres to be shared among the Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. In addition, Israel would receive about 105 million cubic metres from wadis leading to the river as compared with 27 million cubic metres for the Arab states.

The Arab plan also provides for the digging of a number of canals along the river.

The quantity of water which Israel would receive is only half of that stipulated in the original Johnston plan.

Postpones Trip

DAMASCUS, Saturday (Reuters). — The visit to Cairo of Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's personal representative to the Middle East, has been postponed indefinitely, an official source said here.

Mr. Johnston was to have examined a plan for the development of the Jordan valley drawn up by several Arab Governments.

US Signs Basic Aid Accord with Jordan

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UPI). — The U.S. has signed a basic agreement with Jordan, launching its long-planned programme of economic development assistance in the Arab world, according to word reaching Washington yesterday.

Israel Tells UN Jordan Caused 37 Incidents

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (INA). — In a letter to the Security Council yesterday, the Israel Government accused Jordan of having caused 37 border incidents in 45 days from March 30 to May 13.

The list includes charges of firing across the border, attacking a passenger train, sending armed bands into Israel territory, and attempted kidnapping.

The letter, from Ambassador Abba Eban, was sent to support Israel's insistence that the Security Council, deadlocked over the dispute, take an overall look at the Israel-Arab armistice situation and obtain from Jordan a commitment to abide by any decision of the Security Council if Jordan's complaints are taken up.

AMMAN CHARGE

AMMAN, Saturday (Reuters). — An Israeli force penetrated five kilometres into Jordan in the area of Ghore of Safi on Thursday night and attacked an Arab camp with hand grenades, according to an official Jordanian communiqué.

They killed a woman and injured a man it said.

Jordan National Guards fired on the force.

Lebanese Tankers For Poland Detained

BEIRUT, Saturday. — Two Lebanese tankers said recently to be shared among the Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. In addition, Israel would receive about 105 million cubic metres from wadis leading to the river as compared with 27 million cubic metres for the Arab states.

The two ships, the announcement added, were detained in the Mediterranean Sea, where they were being used to transport oil to Poland.

Iran Majlis Split On Oil Issue

TEHRAN, Saturday (Reuters). — A split is developing in the Majlis (Lower House) over the oil nationalization law — the main barrier to restoring the flow of Persian oil to world markets.

British Denies Talks On Suez Incident

LONDON, Saturday. — The British Foreign Office said today that negotiations with Egypt on the Suez Canal were still suspended and informed sources saw little prospect that they could be resumed.

Commenting on reports that the British had a new compromise plan, a Foreign Office spokesman warned that any speculation on such a plan could be highly dangerous. He reiterated that Britain's position remained unchanged.

Rome-Belgrade Row Over Fishing Incident

BELGRADE, Saturday (Reuters). — Italy and Yugoslavia today protested against a fishing incident in the Adriatic on Thursday during which four Yugoslav marines fell into Italian hands.

The Italian Legation here this morning lodged a protest with the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry against the allegedly illegal boarding of the Italian fishing vessel, Giulio Cesare, in an area between Zadar and Sibenik in the Adriatic.

Iran Majlis Split On Oil Issue

TEHRAN, Saturday (Reuters). — A split is developing in the Majlis (Lower House) over the oil nationalization law — the main barrier to restoring the flow of Persian oil to world markets.

Electors Deny Rhee Overall Majority

SEOUL, Saturday. — President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party lost its overall majority in yesterday's elections, complete returns showed last night.

But the figures are subject to review, and there are expected to be some changes in party affiliations before the Assembly convenes.

5, African Opposition Walks Out of House

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters). — All but ten members of the opposition walked out of a joint session of both Houses of the Egyptian Parliament last night after the speaker had suspended United Party front benches, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, a former Minister of Justice.

Hopes Rise for Korea Unity As Both Sides Yield Ground

Deadlock Eased In Indo-China Talks

GENEVA, Saturday. — The East-West deadlock on Indo-China eased last night when the West accepted a Communist ultimatum for Indo-China armistice talks.

Ministers of nine nations at the fourth secret session on Indo-China agreed to discuss a five-point armistice plan at their next meeting on Monday, with a cease-fire as the first point listed.

A session lasting for more than four hours brought agreement to discuss five general principles for an armistice put forward by the Soviet Foreign Minister, conference sources said. These were: 1. cease-fire; 2. zones in which fighting should be stopped; 3. measures to prevent military reinforcement after the cease-fire; 4. armistice control; and 5. guarantees against violation.

The French delegation greeted the move as "some progress." A French spokesman reported no progress.

Definite Progress

The official Soviet news agency TASS in a report from Geneva said that "definite progress" was made in the private talks on Indo-China.

Eden in London For Talks with Churchill

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, flew here today for talks with Sir Winston Churchill on the progress of the Geneva conference.

On his arrival, he told reporters that, as expected, the Geneva conference had proved to be very difficult, but he was still working to bring about an agreed settlement which might be the prelude to peace in the Far East.

Eden in London For Talks with Churchill

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South Agrees to All-Korean Poll

GENEVA, Saturday. — Hopes soared today that Korea's uneasy truce might be written into a real peace treaty. People's China and North Korea agreed to neutral supervision of all-Korean elections, while the South Korean delegation put forward a 14-point plan which agreed to elections throughout the country, thus retreating from its former insistence that they should be held only in North Korea under U.N. supervision.

French Not Worried Over Threat to Hanoi

HANOI, Saturday (Reuters). — French and Vietnamese troops clashed today in a bitter battle 55 kms south of Hanoi, the Tonkin capital dominating the Red River delta and the last French stronghold in northern Indo-China.

The French High Command reported that two amphibious columns had inflicted severe losses on Vietnamese troops attacking the triangle of French strongpoints formed by Phuly, Thai Binh and Nam Dinh.

The French admitted sporadic losses as strong insurgent forces in the flooded paddy fields tried to stop the advancing columns.

UN Belligerent

The neutral commission should be set up to allow North and South Korea to approach each other. China could not agree to U.N. supervision because the U.N. were belligerents.

Equal Representation

We believe that the all-Korean national assembly which will be set up as a result of democratic elections will be a genuinely representative body of the entire Korean people.

Canada Out

OTTAWA, Saturday (Reuters). — Canada had made it plain to her allies that she does not intend to participate in a South-East Asia pact or become involved for the present at least, in the Indo-China war, officials said.

Resume Relations

PARIS, Saturday (Reuters). — An agreement re-establishing diplomatic relations between Greece and Bulgaria, which were broken off 15 years ago, was signed in Paris today.

British Railway Strike

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — Rail travel from London to the West of England and South Wales was a light affair today as the unofficial strike of 150,000 railwaymen spread further, causing heavy delays in scheduled services.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF JEWISH LABOUR IN ISRAEL (HISTADRUT)
Tiyar Votiyal Tourist Department
Guests and visitors from abroad are cordially invited to our
'Open House' for Tourists
which will take place on Tuesday, May 25, at 8.30 p.m.,
at Beit Yehonah, 23 Eshkol Arisevot, Tel Aviv.
This connection: Nos. 23, 24, 25.
your questions answered

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The Week in the Knesset

Tax Bill Has Unsatisfactory Reading

By GERDA LUFT

LAST week, the Knesset completed the first reading of the Income Tax Bill, 1954. The bill, which deals with the new proposals for income tax, the other with changes in the law governing the relations between the Ministry of Interior and the municipalities. Both were duly transferred to committee, but in neither case did the legal action taken by the Government satisfy the House. In fact, when the Minister of Finance wound up the debate, he announced that additional changes were being contemplated in the Income Tax Bill, that a new committee to deal with the bill was already at work, and that it would probably not be the last.

As to the administration of the municipalities, the acrid debate helped to exacerbate feelings — within the coalition as well as between the Government and the Opposition — but no satisfactory plan of action emerged. Thus, both issues are likely to turn up again in the House long after the committees have finished with the tabular proposals.

Income tax issues have occupied the Knesset again, on a number of occasions, on the one hand because of the continuous financial difficulties of the Treasury (which compelled the Minister of Finance to seek new sources of revenue) and on the other, because of endless lobby pressure.

There were hopes that the new bill would do away with some of the severest criticisms from the public and thus raise taxpayer morale, but the first reading disappointed them. Even members of the coalition complained that the structure of income tax made it almost impossible for taxpayers in certain brackets to meet their obligations faithfully.

The figures cited by Mr. Harari of the Progressives were characteristic for the position taken by many professional men, who want to pay according to law. When the Minister of Finance queried the correctness of these figures, Mr. Harari replied that they were correct. This incident is characteristic of many discussions in the Knesset and of the role which figures play in them. If income-tax requirements are open to so varied interpretations, then surely they need simplification and readjustment.

But the first reading gives little hope of a simpler income tax bill which would show clearly what is expected of every taxpayer, from the winding up of the bill by the Minister of Finance. It was again apparent, moreover, that the Treasury is still forced to view income tax problems mainly from the point of view of fiscal need. Commissions that included representatives of the public have attempted to evolve a system of taxation that would be accepted as comparatively just by the majority.

The debate last week made it quite clear that the various parties are still pressing on with their mutual accusations, the Right protesting against what the Left considers a "tax on the poor" and the Left protesting against what the Right considers a "tax on the rich".

The result might have been foreseen. At the mere suggestion that he should agree to accept the obligations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Israel, the Hashemite Kingdom took immediate fright, thereby clearly demonstrating once again the basic principle of all the Arab League States that peace is the one factor which they will never allow to enter into their calculations in regard to their disputes with Israel.

In an effort to avoid the impasse thus created it was suggested at one stage in the conversations which followed in the Security Council that perhaps the difficulty might be avoided by the invocation of Article 32 of the Charter. This states that the Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations. By a severe straining of the terms of the Charter it might be possible to imagine that the Security Council might have admitted Jordan to participate in discussions on a dispute it had raised without demanding full compliance with Article 35, but such an act would be so manifestly absurd that the very thought of it soon disappeared from the discussion and Jordan's own friends in the West strongly urged her to fulfill the necessary conditions.

To these representations Jordan has now replied. By a Cabinet decision taken on Friday, "Falastin" reports, she has formally removed herself from the dispute, instructed her Minister in Washington to attend no further meetings of the Security Council which is dealing with her present complaint against Israel and has asked the Lebanon to handle the matter completely on her behalf.

It now remains to be seen whether this manoeuvre will be allowed to succeed and whether in fact it can succeed juridically. Should Jordan now be released from her obligation by this trick, we shall have the sad spectacle of the Security Council, which has already suffered much in prestige, being made to look very ridiculous and impotent indeed.

they call privileges of the collective sector, and the Left accusing everyone who is not a wage-earner of evading income tax. Very few new suggestions appeared in the debate, and the prospects of having to deal with a new bill of this sort next year is not very encouraging.

The time has surely come to place income tax on a more realistic level and to simplify it so as to make it understandable to everyone. It would be better to put up with the present state of affairs for a time, until the tax is put on a sounder basis, than to make small changes that take up everyone's time and each year leave things much as they were.

Municipal Planning
Similar criticism applies to the bill introduced last week by Mr. Rokach. Members complained that the changes made without an overall plan and that they would not stream-

line local administration or clearly define the relations between the Ministry of Interior and the municipalities.

The many difficulties in the municipalities, of which Jerusalem is the most striking example, show the necessity of combining two principles: on the one hand, the local councils — their heads — should have sufficient elbow-room to develop initiative, and on the other hand, a measure of efficient control from the centre is required to nip abuses in the bud. Initiative and dynamic leadership is needed to encourage rapid growth in many places makes adjustments in the administration unavoidable, but initiative without control leaves the way open for improper practices. What is more, only the knowledge that both exist will win the confidence and interest of the citizen, without whom even the best administration is bound to fail.

AMERICAN PARCELS GO BEHIND IRON CURTAIN
WASHINGTON, (NANA). — Americans annually send gifts with an estimated total value of about \$8,000,000 behind the Iron Curtain. U.S. Post Office Department files show that 714,751 gift parcels moved through New York City last year on their way to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Poland and Eastern Germany. The department estimates that an additional 70,000 parcels were dispatched through other cities.

Assuming a per-parcel value of \$10, the total value of these parcels is \$7,147,510. Almost all of the parcels are sent by Americans to friends and relatives "in the Old Country." The quantities getting the bulk of the gift parcels are those from which there have been relatively more waves of immigrants to the United States, and which do not have stringent restrictions.

Negroes Hail Segregation's End
LAST week's Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in public schools will apply chiefly in the 17 "Southern" States where the "separate but equal" doctrine has been the basis of the public schools.

Almost half the Negro population in the United States is now in States where segregation practices, in public schools and other facilities, have been eliminated. Within a few years racial segregation in its aspects will be eliminated in America.

Other pieces than the very hallowed Rachmaninoff concerto. However, Mr. Skolovsky captured the interest of the audience, and at the conclusion of his performance, it was clear that he is a pianist of intellect, dexterity, and expressiveness.

MUSICAL DIARY
ONE of the mysteries of Jerusalem's musical life is its sense of timing. During the winter, which is considered the concert season all over the world, even in colder climates, there are practically no concerts or recitals. But with the moon of the month of May, we have recitals nightly, and sometimes even two a night.

Kol Yisrael's Tuesday night concert, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal, offered a satisfying all-Mendelssohn programme of the more popular works (except the Capriccio Brillante for piano and orchestra, the solo part of which was pleasingly read by Mrs. Orin). The bill opened with the lovely "Fingal's Cave" overture. Karel Solomon, for a change, appeared in his capacity as baritone with an aria from "Elijah."

The orchestra was at its best with the Italian symphony. We had enjoyed this very symphony six weeks ago with the I.P.O. under Colburne, but we toneless with pleasure that Heinz Freudenthal's interpretation, full of life, delighted us.

Dexterity and Emotion
THE Y.M.C.A. Live Programme presented Meir Harnik on Thursday. We knew this young musician's great gifts, but we were unaware of the emotional capacity he demonstrated in the Chopin series, which formed the first half of an uncommonly attractive programme. His approach was heroic, though never forced, and we did not miss the unique melancholy of the Impromptu No. 2 and the Nocturne in E Minor. The rhythmic element was imbued with the essential rubato in the Polonaise No. 3 and, even more stirring, in the Mazurka in C Sharp Minor, while all the subtle poetry of the Perceuse and the Waltz in E Minor came true.

No less moving and inspired were Brahms' two Intermezzi, op. 117. Grandiose pieces and Artok's Rumanian Dances were full of expression, and the audience appreciated readily Mr. Harnik's rendition of Kabalevsky's Sonatina No. 1 and Khachaturian's Toccata. All in all, a rewarding musical experience.

Readers' Letters

REFRIGERATOR DUTY
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In the item, "Cool Homecoming", in your issue of May 10, you write that the crew of the a.s. Jerusalem brought 81 refrigerators and had to pay IL300 tax on each refrigerator in addition to the usual customs duty. Since we cleared most of these refrigerators from customs on behalf of the crew, we should like to correct these figures.

The total number of units brought was approximately 40 and this included some washing machines and gas stoves, all used. The amount of IL300 mentioned is not in addition to the usual customs duty, but is the sum total of customs duty, luxury tax, port dues and fine. The fines imposed on the crew were approximately IL35 and IL90. On some used refrigerators, the crew paid only a total of IL170 on account of the low value of the unit.

Yours etc.
PETER LANDESMANN
Dahia Service Ltd.
Haifa, May 11.

MILITARY TRAFFIC
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In reviewing recent traffic accidents, one cannot refrain from blaming the military authorities for the high incidence of accidents in the face of the almost daily occurrences of deaths and injuries in military trucks and lorries.

When we entrust our children to active military duty, we should be able to have confidence that the military authorities will enforce the traffic laws. Whatever the reasons are — insufficient training of drivers, reckless speeding, vehicles in poor condition — this evil must be rooted out and confidence restored to parents.

I appeal to the Chief of Staff to see that adequate measures are taken in order to eliminate the deaths of innocent victims.
Yours etc.
ZEN MELECH
Tel Aviv, April 30.

Ministry Replies
The large number of accidents in which military traffic is involved justifies the concern of the Ministry of Defence. It is mistaken, however, if he thinks that the G.H.Q. of the Defence Forces treats with indifference or ignores this serious problem.

Ever since the beginning of the Mordcheai campaign (the safety traffic campaign initiated by the Army after the death of Lt. Col. Mordcheai Nimzai in a road accident involving two military vehicles in January, 1945) the responsible authorities have not ceased seeking ways of preventing road accidents. A committee composed of the various transport branches within the security forces has been lecturing to military drivers on traffic discipline. Recently, wider powers were given to judges in traffic courts enabling them to deprive a military driver of his civilian driving licence if he has one.

These are only some of the means adopted to prevent road accidents. We realize the necessity of uprooting the plague of careless driving and Mr. Ben Melech may be assured that the General Staff will continue its efforts in this direction.
Yours etc.
Public Relations Officer,
Ministry of Defence.
Tel Aviv, May 11.

Abroad
THE young Israeli pianist, David Bar-Ilan, played in Mr. Abba Eban's house in Washington on May 11 on the occasion of Israel Independence Day. Representatives of the White House, Mr. Dewey, the Governor of New York State and a number of Ambassadors were present.

Bar-Ilan, who is one of our most enthusiastic and successful interpreters of Israeli music, also gave a five-week course in music appreciation as well as five concerts in Reno Nevada.

In connection with Bar-Ilan's performance, "Tamar" — Archer writes in the "Montreal Gazette" an interesting article on Israeli music, which he thinks plays a unique role in America today. He praises Bar-Ilan not only as an accomplished artist but also as a musician who also has his own ideas of how classical should be played.

Noting that Mr. Bar-Ilan won a gold medal for musical achievement in London in Coronation year, Reno newspapers also commend his style.
G.W.B.

MALAN AT EIGHTY

Premier's Pan-African Dream

By JOHN WERRALL

CAPE TOWN. — SOUTH Africa's Premier, Dr. Daniel F. Malan, was 80 yesterday. But he is more tart and provocative than ever, especially when he launches into a diatribe on foreign affairs.

Following his clash with Britain's Premier, Sir Winston Churchill, over South Africa's demand for the incorporation in the Union of the British Protectorates in Africa, to which Sir Winston replied with an unequivocal "No," Dr. Malan is now apparently risking a headlong collision with the Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru.

"I say deliberately that Nehru is the enemy of the white man," said Malan in his foreign affairs speech this week, and "Nehru wants the white man out of Africa." He went on to accuse Mr. Nehru of starting the non-white defiance campaign in South Africa.

The long-standing tension between India and South Africa which embarrasses the councils of the British Commonwealth, will not be lessened by Dr. Malan's words, any more than by those of Mr. Nehru, who is conducting a rabid anti-South Africa campaign in the United Nations.

Dr. Malan would dearly love, before he retires, to realize his pan-African dream, in which all the States of Africa would sit together in council over common problems, and be presided over by the "senior" African State — the Union of South Africa. But it is evident from his speech that he has now abandoned hope of being the inspired leader behind such a plan. "If there is any one who can take the lead, it is Britain, who, because of her great possessions in Africa, has more influence on the continent than we," he said.

It is being argued here that South Africa's native policies are so out of tune with the rest of Africa that it is doubtful whether the Union could even be included in such an organization, much less lead it. Could Britain or any other nation agree with Dr. Malan's main "evil" of Africa: the policies of the United Nations, Britain's Gold Coast policy and India? Dr. Malan's dream seems little more than a pipe dream.

South Africa herself has reversed the trend of the rest of the continent in granting full rights for Africans. It is apparent that if a pan-African organization should emerge, it would have to confine itself to non-political activities, and there could be no attempt to coordinate national policies.

As the whole of the African continent realizes that native policy is the crux of the entire African problem, there seems little hope of Dr. Malan's dreams coming true. (OFNS)

RUSSIA
Uncensored
What's in the minds of the Soviet People...
DO THEY EXPECT WAR?

The American author, Marshall MacDuffie spoke with 1,000 Russians on both sides of the Urals, in an unprecedented poll of Soviet sentiment on subjects ranging from foreign policy to literature. He traveled 10,000 miles, interviewing workers, farmers and professional people in their homes, and brought his photos and notes out of Russia uncensored. His many surprises — facts — and photos are published in the

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